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covery of this ratio was regarded as an all-important clue. The cubical dotted die represents one of the implements of magic employed for this purpose. The cubical die belongs, however, to a comparatively late period in the history of games and divination. The almost universal object for determining number, and thence, by counting, place or direction, is three or more wooden staves, usually flat on one side and rounded upon the other." The author offers no comments upon the games of Patolli, of Mexico, and Pachesi, of India, which are perhaps the best examples of resemblance in a somewhat complex game from widely separated regions. It will be remembered that Dr. E. B. Tylor, to whose paper he refers, considers the game of Patolli to have been derived from Asiatic sources. The work is illustrated with fifty plates and over two hundred figures in the text.

F. R.

The Huichol Indians of Mexico.¹—Carl Lumholtz has given a preliminary sketch of the Huichol Indians of the state of Jalisco, Mexico, whom he visited in 1894. But brief mention is made of their physical characters. The average stature of 43 men measured was 1.65 meters. They are thievish, emotional, imaginative, excitable, avaricious, and yet not inhospitable when their confidence has been gained. They spend a great part of their time at feasts and ceremonies. The houses are of stones and mud, covered with thatched roofs. The drinks used and the manner of brewing and distilling them are described in some detail. The author considers the process of distillation to be the most primitive in use upon the continent.

F. R.

Anthropological Notes.—In the *Annual Report of the Director of the Field Columbian Museum* for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, we note that the Department of Anthropology was one of the most active and successful in the museum during the year. The accession list contains a rather undue proportion of osteological specimens—rather a fortunate condition from our point of view.

In the January–February number of the *American Antiquarian* H. I. Smith gives an interesting list of the "Animal Forms in Peruvian Art." The animals represented range from man to mollusks, and are both painted and sculptured.

¹ *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, vol. x, article i, pp. 1–14. New York, 1898.

In an able review of "Notes of the Folk-Lore of the Fjort" (R. E. Dennett), Mr. Newell, in the October-December number of the *American Folk-Lore Journal*, calls attention to the fact that in the publication of this work the Folk-Lore Society places itself on record as accepting his definition of the scope and meaning of folk-lore. It is not to be confined to survivals of custom and belief among enlightened races, but is to include all oral tradition of all periods and all cultures.

In the *Ann. de la Soc. Esp. His. Nat.*, ser. 2, tome vi, is published a bibliography of anthropological literature relating to the Spanish peninsula for the years 1896 and 1897. Sr. Hoyos has given 113 titles for the former year and 127 for the latter. They are classified under the following heads: general anthropology, ethnography, and sociology, linguistics, and prehistoric and protohistoric archæology. They are further classified according to the provinces to which they refer.

Marquis de Nadaillac, in the November-December number of *L'Anthropologie*, gives an extended review of an "Introduction to the Study of North American Archæology" by Cyrus Thomas. His distinguished investigations in this field entitle him to speak with authority concerning all that pertains to prehistoric America. He justly observes that the subject is one of great interest because of the obscurity enveloping it, and, in conclusion, "the past of America is still an unfathomable mystery."

In the *Smithsonian Report* for 1896 will be found a description of the "Biblical Antiquities" that were exhibited at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895. This illustrated paper is of special interest to students of "Cereemonialism."

F. R.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Professor Ewart's Mares.¹ — Lord Morton's mare has played its part in the literature of speculative biology for nearly eighty years, and deserves a rest. It is most likely to get it through the researches of Professor Ewart, who is conducting telegony experiments on a large scale at his farm at Penyuik [pronounced *pennycook*]. Since the

¹ Ewart, J. C. *The Penyuik Experiments*. London, Adam and Charles Black, 1899. xciii + 177 pp., 46 figs.